

A NEW SPECIES OF SPIDER OF THE GENUS *PLATOR* SIMON
(FAMILY—PLATORIDAE) FROM ALMORA, INDIA¹

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(With three text-figures)

The spiders of the family Platoridae are little known from India. The first species of the genus *Plator* was described from India by Simon (1897) and the second species by Tikader (1969) and subsequently a third species was recently described by Tikader & Gajbe (1973).

While examining the spider collection from Northern Regional Station, Zoological Survey of India, Dehra Dun, U.P. India, we came across a new species of the genus *Plator*, which is described here. It is the fourth species of the genus *Plator* from India.

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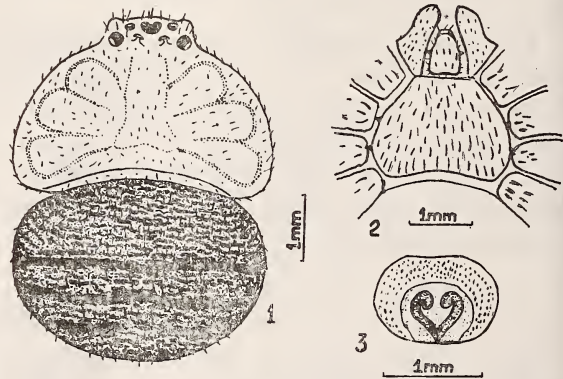
The type specimen will in due course be deposited in the National Collections, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Plator himalayaensis sp. nov.

General: Cephalothorax and legs reddish brown, abdomen deep brown. Total length 5.10 mm. Carapace 2.50 mm long, 3.90 mm wide; abdomen 2.70 mm long, 3.80 mm wide.

Cephalothorax: Very flat, leaf-like, much wider than long, cephalic region narrow and flat, clothed with black spine-like hairs. Eyes eight, in two rows, posterior row slightly re-curved but anterior row straight. Posterior

lateral eyes larger and black but posterior medians smaller, white and crescent shaped; base of eyes encircled by black patch except posterior median eyes. Mandibles weakly armed, labium longer than wide as in text-fig. 2. Sternum wider than long, slightly narrow in front, clothed with fine hairs. Legs long and strong, clothed with hairs and spines. Legs I shorter than the rest, II longest, anterior two legs armed with conspicuous erect spiniform bristles. Tarsus without scopulae or unguis tufts.



Figs. 1-3. *Plator himalayaensis* sp. nov.
1. Dorsal view of female, legs omitted; 2. Maxillae and labium of female; 3. Epigyne.

Abdomen: Very flat, leaf-like, nearly rounded posteriorly, wider than long, slightly overlapping on the cephalothorax in front, clothed with fine hairs. Dorsally provided with irregular minute markings of muscular corrugation and three transverse muscular depressions as in

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NEW DESCRIPTIONS

text-fig. 1. Ventral side more lighter than dorsal side and clothed with fine hairs. Epigyne as in text-fig. 3.

Holotype: One female in spirit (legs broken).

Type-locality: Bageshwar, Dist. Almora, U.P., India. *Coll. J. C. Tripathi*, 30-vi-1972.

This species is closely related to *Plator kash-*

mirensis Tikader & Gajbe. However, *Plator himalayaensis* differs from *P. kashmirensis* in the structure of female epigyne. Abdomen dorsally provided with transverse depression and absence of sagilla, but in *P. kashmirensis* abdomen dorsally provided with two longitudinal rows of sagilla.

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NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *NEOAENASIOIDEA* AGARWAL (HYMENOPTERA: ENCYRTIDAE)¹

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(With fourteen figures in a plate)*

An account is given of the known species of the genus *Neoaenasioidea* Agarwal. *Neoaenasioidea albiscutellaris* sp. nov. is described in detail. The species *N. indica* Agarwal, *N. nigritus* Agarwal and *N. albiclavatus* Agarwal are also briefly described.

Genus *Neoaenasioidea* Agarwal

Neoaenasioidea Agarwal, 1966, *Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.*, 63:71. Type species, *Neoaenasioidea indica* Agarwal (Monobasic).

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The distinguishing characters of this genus have been given in detail by Agarwal (1966). It is more closely related to *Homalotylus* Mayr, but differs from it in having first valvifer with basal and apical angles in one plane (figs. 7-9), second valvifer long and more or less of uniform width, third valvulae long and movably articulated with second valvifers (figs. 12-14). Recently Agarwal (1970) described two new species *N. albiclavatus* and *N. nigritus*. In the present study a new species *N. albiscutellaris* is described thereby making a total of four species of the genus *Neoaenasioidea* Agarwal.